

#### **Robert Mancini**

Project Manager, Downstream
Chevron Environmental Management Company

1200 State Street Perth Amboy, NJ 08861 Tel: (732) 738-2023 Fax: (732) 738-2039 RMancini@Chevron.com

March 24, 2020

Mr. Ricky Vargas
Land and Redevelopment Program Brach
Land, Chemicals and Redevelopment Division
United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region 2
290 Broadway, 25th Floor
New York, New York 10007

Re: Catalyst Beads

Former Chevron Perth Amboy Facility

Perth Amboy, New Jersey

SRP PI # 003621

Dear Mr. Vargas:

### INTRODUCTION

The United State Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) provided comments on the Solid Waste Management Unit (SWMU) 40 Ex Situ Stabilization (ESS) Construction Completion Report (CCR) (Chevron 2017) and SWMUs 5/21/43 Corrective Measure (CM) Implementation Work Plan (IWP) (Chevron 2018) submitted for the former Chevron Perth Amboy Facility at 1200 State Street, Perth Amboy New Jersey (Facility). Among the comments was a request for further discussion about the occurrence of catalyst beads in the fill material at the Facility. The specific comment provided by the Agencies is as follows:

• NJDEP stated that the Department is well acquainted with another refinery that as part of pilot study to enhance the refining/cracking process, impregnated catalyst beads made of aluminosilicate material (ASM) with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs, specifically Aroclor 1254). Except for a brief notation in the documents prepared for SWMU 40 and SWMU 43, the Department is unaware of any other references to catalyst beads at the site. As such, EPA and NJDEP request additional discussion on the use, composition, potentially associated contaminants, and disposal practices of these catalyst beads at the Former Chevron Perth Amboy Refinery in a separate document. Chevron should clarify where these catalyst beads have been encountered (i.e. soil borings, areal extent, etc.) at this and other AOCs/SWMUs and if any have been disposed of within the on-site Corrective Action Management Unit (CAMU). Please note, EPA and NJDEP do not consider catalyst beads as historic fill material such that they must be evaluated and addressed prior to finalizing the corrective measure (CM) for the site-wide historic fill.

The presence of catalyst beads in the fill material at the Facility was noted in the Description of Current Conditions (DOCC) (Chevron 1994), 1st Phase RCRA Facility Investigation Report (RFI) Report (Chevron 1997), Full RFI Report (Chevron 2003), Supplemental RFI Report (Chevron 2008a), and Corrective Measures Study (CMS) Final Report (Chevron 2008b). Additionally, the 2013 HSWA Permit identifies SWMU 29, SWMU 40, and SWMU 43 as areas where catalyst beads are present in the fill material.

This letter discusses the areas of the Facility where catalyst beads have been encountered and/or excavated for placement in the on-site CAMU, the composition of catalyst beads used at the Facility, the use and disposal practices of catalyst beads at the Facility, and potential contaminants associated with catalyst beads.

# **SUMMARY OF LOCATIONS OF CATALYST BEADS**

Logs for soil borings advanced throughout the Central, East, and Main Yards of the Facility were reviewed for the indication of catalyst beads in the fill material. A brief discussion of the presence of catalyst beads identified in fill material across the Facility is provided below by yard.

In the Central Yard, trace amounts of catalyst beads at different depths in the fill material were observed in three soil borings (SB-0143, SB-0148, and S2453) within SWMU 34 and two soil borings (S4289 and S5024) within area of concern (AOC) 25/potential AOC (PAOC) 74 (Figure 1). SWMU 34 is described as an area in which spent catalyst from a sulfur recovery unit was placed in dumpsters for off-site disposal. The area designated as AOC 25/PAOC 74 is in the northwestern corner of the Central Yard and is the location of a former catalytic cracker unit. The catalyst beads identified in the Central Yard are randomly distributed throughout the fill material in these two areas and do not define a distinct layer that would indicate the potential presence of a disposal area.

In the East Yard, 11 soil borings (SB-0236, S1410, S1412, S2394, S2886, S2893, S2940, S4754, S4835, S4985, and S5320) were identified as containing catalyst beads in the fill material (Figure 2). Trace amounts (up to 15%) to some (approximately 15% to 30%) catalyst beads were observed to be mixed with fill material at varying depths in these East Yard soil borings. The catalyst beads identified in the East Yard do not define a distinct layer that would indicate a potential disposal area. SWMU 8 was identified as an area containing two 20-foot by 20-foot tetraethyl lead (TEL) sludge burials that required ex situ stabilization (ESS) to remediate lead and TEL impacts in soil. Soil borings SB-0236, S2886, S2893, S4754, S4835, and S4985 are located within the boundary of SWMU 8 that was excavated during the ESS CM implementation (CMI), as depicted on Figure 3. Soil surrounding these borings containing catalyst beads was excavated and placed in the CAMU for disposal.

Based on review of soil boring logs, five separate Main Yard areas were identified as containing significant amounts of catalyst beads in the fill material overlying the native soil. The five areas include SWMU 7, SWMU 19, SWMU 39, SWMU 40, and SWMU 43. Soil borings in the Main Yard containing catalyst beads are depicted on Figure 4. The ESS CM was implemented in SWMUs 7, 19, 39, and 40 to remediate lead, benzo(a)pyrene (BaP), and TEL impacts in soil. Soil excavated from these areas for placement in the on-site CAMU contained catalyst beads. In accordance with

the IWPs prepared for each area and in accordance with the in situ stabilization (ISS)/ESS Final Design Report (FDR) (Chevron 2016), soil samples were collected from each ESS area to confirm compliance with the CAMU acceptance criteria (Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure [TCLP] lead < 7.5 milligrams per liter [mg/L], TCLP arsenic < 50 mg/L, BaP < 34 mg/kg, benzene < 100 mg/kg) prior to placement in the CAMU. The SWMU 7, SWMU 19, SWMU 39, and SWMU 40 ESS areas are depicted on Figures 5 through 8.

### **COMPOSITION OF CATALYST BEADS**

Catalysts have been used in the petroleum refining industry to convert crude oil to gasoline since 1937. Eugene Jules Houdry developed the Houdry Process which involved the use of a catalyst to convert vaporized petroleum to gasoline. The catalyst used in the Houdry Process was a clay mineral called Fuller's Earth, which is a naturally occurring aluminosilicate. The production of synthetic silica-alumina catalyst began in 1940 at the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company (later Mobil Oil Corporation) in Paulsboro, New Jersey (American Chemical Society National Historic Chemical Landmarks 2020).

Aluminosilicate catalyst beads were used in the refining of crude oil at the former Chevron Perth Amboy Facility. Advances in petroleum refining involved coating the aluminosilicate catalyst beads with nickel, vanadium, platinum, palladium, rhenium, and other noble metals. PCBs, including the congener Aroclor 1254, were not used in the refining processes performed at the former Chevron Perth Amboy Facility.

### **USE AND DISPOSAL PRACTICES OF CATALYST BEADS**

Catalyst beads were used in the refining of crude oil to produce various end products (e.g., gasoline, asphalt). SWMU 40 and SWMU 43 were used as spent catalyst disposal areas in the mid-1950s. SWMU 29, which is included in the footprint of SWMU 39, was used as a spent catalyst storage area before the catalyst was transferred into dumpsters for off-site disposal.

### POTENTIAL CONTAMINANTS ASSOCIATED WITH CATALYST BEADS

The potential contaminants associated with the catalyst beads include such petroleum-related compounds as:

- Benzene and other volatile organic compounds,
- BaP and other polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, and
- · Lead and other metals.

The areas where significant amounts of catalyst beads were identified were investigated as part of the 1<sup>st</sup> Phase RFI (Chevron 1997), Full RFI (Chevron 2003), Supplemental RFI (Chevron 2008a), and CMS (Chevron 2008b). These areas were also investigated and remediated as part of the CMI that is currently in progress at the Facility. The primary constituents of concern that are being addressed by the CMI include benzene, lead/TCLP lead, TEL, arsenic, and BaP.

As stated previously, PCBs were not used in the refining processes performed at the former Chevron Perth Amboy Facility. Therefore, PCBs are not considered to be a constituent of concern in soil or groundwater at the former Chevron Perth Amboy Facility.

### CONCLUSIONS

Catalyst beads were identified in the fill material in several areas throughout the Facility, particularly in SWMU 7, SWMU 19, SWMU 39, SWMU 40, and SWMU 43. Catalyst beads used in the refining of crude oil at the Facility were initially made of naturally occurring aluminosilicate (i.e., Fuller's Earth). Later, with the advances in catalytic cracking technology, the catalyst beads consisted of synthetic aluminosilicates and zeolites coated with nickel, vanadium, platinum, palladium, rhenium, and other noble metals. PCBs were not used in the refining processes performed at the Facility and are not considered to be a potential contaminant in fill material.

### REFERENCES

American Chemical Society National Historic Chemical Landmarks. The Houdry Process for Catalytic Cracking.

http://www.acs.org/content/acs/en/education/whatischemistry/landmarks/houdry.html (accessed February 11, 2020).

Chevron. 1994. Description of Current Conditions, Chevron Perth Amboy Facility, Perth Amboy, New Jersey.

Chevron. 1997. 1st Phase RFI Soils Report. June.

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Chevron. 2008a. Supplemental RFI Report, Chevron Perth Amboy Facility, NJ. February.

Chevron. 2008b. Corrective Measures Study Final Report for the Main Yard, East Yard, and Central Yard Chevron Perth Amboy Refinery, Perth Amboy, New Jersey. November.

Chevron. 2016. In Situ Stabilization (ISS)/Ex Situ Stabilization (ESS) Final Design Report. May.

Chevron. 2017. Ex Situ Stabilization Construction Completion Report – Solid Waste Management Unit 40. November.

Chevron. 2018. Corrective Measures Implementation Work Plan – Solid Waste Management Units 5/21/43. September.

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## **CLOSING**

Based on the information presented herein, investigation of PCBs associated with the spent catalyst beads identified in fill material at the former Chevron Perth Amboy Facility is not warranted. Chevron requests approval by USEPA and NJDEP of this request for a No Further Action determination for PCBs at the former Chevron Perth Amboy Facility. If you require additional information for your review, please contact me at (732) 738-2023.

Sincerely,

Robert Mancini Project Manager, Downstream

CC:

Charlie Zielinski – NJDEP, Bureau of Case Management Brendan Leehan – Buckeye Partners LLC

### **ATTACHMENTS**

Figure 1 – Central Yard Catalyst Bead Locations

Figure 2 – East Yard Catalyst Bead Locations

Figure 3 – SWMU 8 Catalyst Bead Locations and Remediation Areas

Figure 4 – Main Yard Catalyst Bead Locations

Figure 5 – SWMU 7 and 40 Catalyst Bead Locations and Remediation Areas

Figure 6 – SWMU 19 Catalyst Bead Locations and Remediation Areas

Figure 7 – SWMU 39 Catalyst Bead Locations and Remediation Areas

Figure 8 – SWMU 43 Catalyst Bead Locations and Remediation Areas

















